

handled that it may as well be disregarded. This work, like so many others that are needlessly boosting the high cost of paper, ink, etc., is of that huge number of American text-books that develop habits of superficiality in the readers thereof. If the writer had confined himself to the thorax alone and amplified the really good presentation of this part of the subject, he would have contributed to the literature a volume that would find a field of usefulness as a students' text or even a reference work. The chief objection is the lack of both comprehensive and positive information on any of the subjects included in the book.

G. H. T.

Obstetrics. By J. W. Williams. 4th Edition. New York: Appleton. 1917.

There is a very pleasant feeling of anticipation in settling down for a review of the last edition of this work,—the pleasure of recognizing development and ripening wisdom in a friend of many years. There is still a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the student, and for them no fundamental detail has been slighted, while for the practitioner there is a practical review of obstetrical study to date. Some details are particularly interesting, and we note especially the discussion of the toxemias, the marshaling anew of phases of dystocia, the broadening of the indication for therapeutic abortion in maternal tuberculosis. Also it is a comfort to have the author sound an unmistakable warning regarding meddling interference in labor, and an urgent appeal for conservative assistance. It is a good book to have beside one.

E. K.

Sanitation for Medical Officers. By Edw. B. Vedder. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1917. Price \$1.50.

This book is No. 1 of a series of medical war manuals authorized by the Secretary of War and under the supervision of the Surgeon General and the Council of National Defense. Sections are devoted to sanitation in camp, on the march, in the trenches and battlefield. It considers in an efficient manner the insects concerned in the transmission of disease and gives as valuable notes on transmissible disease as can be found in any books,—and in more convenient form. An invaluable book for civilian doctors as well as those in the military service.

J. H. C.

Technic of Irrigation Treatment of Wounds by Carrel Method. By J. Dumas and Anne Carrel. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. 1917. Price, \$1.25.

This little book gives a simple exposition of the details of the Carrel treatment of wounds, together with information on the staining of slides, counting of bacteria in wound secretions, and preparation and titration of the Carrel-Dakin solution. It is intended primarily as a nurse's handbook, but may be read with profit by surgeons and also by hospital superintendents and pharmacists working in institutions that use the Carrel method.

L. E.

Diseases of Children: A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By George M. Tuttle and Phelps G. Hurford. Third Edition, Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger. 1917.

This excellent manual is now in its third edition. Many new ideas and new clinical facts have been incorporated, making this book a very complete survey of the field of pediatrics. Especially to be commended are those chapters dealing with the development of the infant and the diseases of infancy and early childhood. The infectious diseases are presented in a clear and practical manner. Students of medicine will find this textbook a most valuable addition to their working library.

R. L. A.

An Intermediate Text-Book of Physiological Chemistry With Experiments. By C. J. V. Pettibone. St. Louis, Mosby. 1917.

A clear, concise, little laboratory manual that should serve admirably to carry the student over from the elements of organic chemistry as given in the university into the realm of biochemistry. Step by step, the reader is carried along the path of logical deduction with a minimum of theorizing and a maximum of solid, proven facts. The student who follows this text-book faithfully will be well started to grasp the more complicated and more theoretical studies in the chemistry of living things. For the teacher conducting a course in physiological chemistry this manual will be a most excellent guide as to the order of instruction and for the students a great help in correlating lecture, experiment and text.

G. H. T.

Handbook of Antiseptics. By H. D. Dakin and E. K. Dunham. New York: Macmillan. 1917. Price, \$1.25.

This little handbook of 126 pages—it might be called a pocket-book—shows the hand of a master. It is of beautiful conciseness and simplicity,—always the mark of the best English scientists. It is full of useful information. The general introductory chapter on the laws of disinfection, the influence of media on disinfection and the choice of antiseptics especially, should be studied by everyone to whom modern antiseptics and the Carrel-Dakin methods are of interest. The antiseptics of the chlorine group—hypochlorous acid, chloramine T, etc., receive major consideration. The book contains contradictions. On pages 21-22 the combination of bleaching powder and boric acid (eusol) is said to be neutral or faintly acid; on the very next page we are told that it is alkaline to litmus. Nevertheless, military surgeons cannot afford not to study it.

L. E.

Physical Exercises for Invalids and Convalescents. By Edward H. Ochsner. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. 1917.

As the author says in his well-written introduction, he personally felt the need of an illustrated manual which the patient could use at home instead of typewritten slips. The forty illustrations are all good, but very few patients are willing to buy a book of this kind, much less to give the time to go through the above list. A physician can find the same exercises in any book on the subject and choose those suited to the needs of his patient.

N. S.

State Society

IMPORTANT NOTICE—INDEMNITY DEFENSE FUND.

Notes are now becoming due.

Do not let your membership lapse.

Each member will be informed ten days in advance of the due date of his note.

Medical Defense Rules, Section 3: "Dues must be paid to the Secretary of the County Medical Society to which each member belongs prior to the end of February of each year. Any member whose dues are not paid prior to March 1st and whose name is not reported as having paid his dues by the Secretary of his County Medical Society is dropped from the list of members in good standing as of January 1st of such year, and such member is deprived of Medical Defense afforded by the State Society for the period from January 1st of such year to the date when his assessment is received by the State Society. Members whose assessments